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# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-90-042  
Friday  
2 March 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-042

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## Ethiopia

### EPLF Claims Government MiG Downed

EA2802194090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad  
Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Text] The Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] Air Defense Unit has shot down a Dergue MiG fighter aircraft. The plane was shot down at (Adi Hali) in Semhar Province, the capital of which is Mitsiwa.

### EPRDF Rebels Say Werota, Hamusit 'Taken'

EA0203105090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad  
Masses of Ethiopia in Amharic 0400 GMT 2 Mar 90

[Excerpts] The heroic people's army of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] has taken control of Werota and Hamusit, and it has also cut off the untarred Bahir Dar-Gonder Road, by annihilating the enemy army stationed at Werota and Hamusit. [Hamusit is on the Bahir Dar-Gonder Road about 30 miles southwest of Debre Tabor, Werota is in the same area west of Debre Tabor and north of Hamusit]. [passage omitted]

Continuing its offensive, the heroic people's army of the EPRDF has again scored a brilliant victory. This victory was scored yesterday, 1 March 1990.

In an offensive launched against the enemy, yesterday, the heroic people's army of the EPRDF completely annihilated more than four brigades of the enemy force stationed in Werota and Hamusit and took control of both places, and it has also cut off the untarred Bahir Dar-Gonder Road.

The details of this brilliant victory will be released as soon as they are received.

## Kenya

### Reward Offered in Ouko Death Investigation

EA0103083990 Nairobi KNA in English 1430 GMT  
28 Feb 90

[Text] Nairobi Feb 28—The following is a statement from the Commissioner of Police Mr Philip Kilonzo.

In connection with the disappearance and subsequent death of Honorable Dr Robert John Ouko, EGH [elder of the golden heart—honorific title], MP, minister of foreign affairs and international co-operation.

"We appeal to any person who may have information which may assist investigation being conducted by detectives from New Scotland Yard and the Kenya Police to come forward and:

(I) a reward of Kshs [Kenya shillings] 1,000,000 will be paid to any person who provides information leading to the arrest and conviction of person(s) responsible for the disappearance and subsequent death of the minister:  
(II) substantial cash reward for any information that will assist police into this tragic case:

All information received will be treated in strictest confidence and any person with such information should contact the following:

1. Detective Superintendent John Troon on telephone no. 44287 Kisumu: 2. The commissioner of police on telephone no. 721652, Nairobi: 3. The director of criminal investigation on telephone no. 721732, Nairobi: 4. Any police station.

## Uganda

### Museveni Returns From Lusaka With PLO's 'Arafat

EA0103161390 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
0700 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has arrived from Lusaka where he has been participating in the discussions with the South African nationalist leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela.

The president returned home yesterday with the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Yasir 'Arafat, for a one-day official visit. They were met at Entebbe International Airport by Vice Chairman of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] al-Haji Moses Kigongo, the prime minister Dr. Samson Kisekka. [passage omitted]

President Yasir 'Arafat is accompanied by a member of the PLO Central Committee, Mr. al-Wazir um-Jihad; the PLO ambassador to Tanzania; and other senior government officials.

**ANC Elects Nelson Mandela Deputy President***MB0203123690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1233 GMT 2 Mar 90*

[By Pierre Claasen]

[Text] Lusaka Mar 2 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Friday elected Nelson Mandela as deputy president.

It also decided to reinstate former National Executive Committee [NEC] members Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki.

These decisions were announced after 1-1/2 days of NEC deliberations.

The NEC reaffirmed its earlier decision to speak to South African [SA] President F.W. de Klerk in order to eliminate obstacles to negotiations.

In a 2-page statement the NEC paid tribute to the reception committee which received Mr Mandela after his release from Victor Verster Prison in Paarl, as well as the Democratic and Anti-Apartheid Movement and "the masses of people" for the manner in which they received Mr Mandela into the midst.

The NEC statement said the committee had reviewed the situation since the historic release of Mr Mandela and reiterated the fact that in spite of the undoubted importance of this release, the majority of political prisoners were still in jail.

"It is urgent that this matter be resolved," the statement said.

"This urgency is emphasised by the fact of the heroic hunger strikes which our comrades in prison have now embarked on.

"It is also of vital importance that the Pretoria regime moves without delay to remove all other obstacles standing in the way of negotiations."

In this regard the NEC reaffirmed its earlier decision to meet the SA Government to discuss the issue of removing these obstacles, the statement continued. It has also welcomed the positive response of Mr de Klerk to their initiative.

After discussions on various matter of detail concerning this meeting, the NEC decided it was necessary to initiate contact with the SA Government immediately to seek agreement on the dates of the meeting, the venue and other matters relating to the preparation of the meeting.

The NEC also discussed as a matter of urgency the implementation of its earlier decisions to send into the

country some of its members who would, together with ANC leaders inside South Africa, carry out an extensive process of consultations with all democratic and anti-apartheid forces on the current situation and perspectives.

The NEC group will be selected and sent home as soon as the necessary arrangements are made.

"The NEC considered a report by Comrade Walter Sisulu on work done to re-establish the legal structures of the ANC. It decided that the headquarters office of the ANC will be opened in Johannesburg without delay.

"It also approved the constitution of other headquarters, regional and local structures which will be put in place as soon as possible.

"It resolved to approach its international allies to assist in providing the resources that are necessary for the rebuilding of the ANC.

"The NEC considered future international visits by Comrade Nelson Mandela and other leaders based inside the country."

The NEC expressed its thanks for all the invitations received from various countries which wanted Mr. Mandela to visit and said a national working committee would look into the question of an elaborate programme of international visits for Mr. Mandela and other leaders.

**Mandela 'Effective Leader of ANC'***MB0203135290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1347 GMT 2 Mar 90*

[By Pierre Claasen]

[Excerpts] Lusaka Mar 2 SAPA—The 71-year-old African National Congress [ANC] veteran and celebrated former prisoner, Mr Nelson Mandela, was on Friday elected deputy president of the movement.

This means that he joins his former law partner, Mr Oliver Tambo, as his deputy with immediate effect.

The decision to elevate Mr Mandela to a position which, due to the illness of Mr Tambo, makes him the effective leader of the ANC, was made at a meeting of the movement's National Executive Committee which ended on Friday. [passage omitted]

Friday's decision could pave the way, should Mr Tambo for health reasons decide to step down from the leadership, for the ANC to elect Mr Mandela its new leader.

The party congress is expected to take place in Bloemfontein on its traditional date, December 16.

**Government, ANC Hold Preliminary Talks in London**

MB0203124690 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 2-8 Mar 90 pp 1, 4

[By Gaye Davis]

[Text] African National Congress [ANC] and South African Government representatives held a round of preliminary talks in London last weekend.

The meeting was aimed at clearing the path to a formal meeting between an ANC delegation and President F.W. de Klerk.

ANC foreign relations chief Thabo Mbeki left Lusaka for London last week with fellow National Executive Committee [NEC] member Aziz Pahad, and returned this week. It is believed the two took part in the talks.

NEC members dismissed reports of the meeting as "pure speculation", but it is understood that a report on the discussions was to be tabled at the NEC's two-day meeting which began in Lusaka yesterday.

Any such discussions would have been likely to focus on the remaining impediments facing ANC exiles waiting to return to South Africa. De Klerk recently said the "legal uncertainties" were receiving urgent attention. The ANC, most of whose leaders would face prosecution under laws still on the statute books if they went back, will want guarantees for their safe return.

Since arriving in Lusaka on Tuesday in time for the NEC's two-day meeting, Nelson Mandela has had a hectic schedule.

He had no sooner been greeted by 30,000-strong, cheering, ululating crowd at the airport than he was in a meeting with all six Frontline heads of state as well as representatives of the Commonwealth, Nigeria, Uganda, Canada, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and other high-level delegations, including one from the Soviet Union and 11 U.S. congressmen.

He also has to attend a string of civic events, such as receiving the freedom of Lusaka and laying a wreath at Lusaka's freedom statue, dedicated to fallen freedom fighters. He leaves Lusaka on Sunday for a three-day visit to Harare after which he travels to Dar es Salaam and then to Stockholm to be reunited with Oliver Tambo.

The ANC is expected to re-emerge as a legal, political force in South Africa within the next fortnight, with its headquarters in Johannesburg.

ANC spokesman Steve Tshwete said: "We would like to see offices spread all over South Africa in two weeks' time."

It is understood the ANC would like to establish itself as a formal, visible presence by the time its delegation arrives to meet De Klerk.

This would point to a meeting between Mandela and the state president shortly after ANC leader's return to South Africa on March 17.

Tshwete said ANC members within the country would be responsible for opening offices under the direction of Walter Sisulu as chairman of an interim leadership corps. Members of the ANC's executive will return to the country to help with the task, but no decision has yet been taken on who these will be.

Tshwete said membership of the organisation would be open to individuals who subscribed to the Freedom Charter. Membership of other organisations would be allowed—meaning that democratic structures such as the United Democratic Front will not have to disband.

However, the situation will be continuously reviewed and a stage might be reached where the need for a UDF [United Democratic Front] fell away, he said.

**De Klerk Addresses Parliament's 'Special' Session**

**Acknowledges Queries on Secret Funds**

MB0103165690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1652 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Parliament March 1 SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, told Parliament on Thursday that he had been advised that existing auditing procedures for secret funds were deemed adequate.

However, should the report of the Harms Commission show up any inadequacies in the auditing and control systems, they would of course receive his urgent attention and the government would be pleased to consider proposals for improvement.

The same applied to the inadequacies which might emerge from reports by the parliamentary joint committee on public accounts.

"I am not prepared to go further than that at this stage. The existing mechanisms of investigation have to be given the opportunity to first complete their work.

"That is the orderly route to follow."

It was a recognised fact that the security services of countries carried out certain tasks and actions which were of such a confidential nature that they could not be made public.

This necessitated that funds allocated for such purposes be handled and audited in an appropriate manner.

"I have been advised that auditing procedures now in place, are deemed adequate."

He said Parliament had introduced stricter controls over such spending as a result of events in 1978.



In this context the Secret Services Account Act of 1978 and a number of provisions of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975, as amended in the Auditor-General Act, 1989, were relevant.

"These measures are strictly applied.

"Concerning the project which, among others, includes the CCB [Civil Corporation Bureau], the auditor-general confirmed in his report in respect of general affairs for 1988/89 that the special defence account (from which the project is funded) had been audited.

"He did not qualify his auditors opinion on it in any way.

"On enquiry the auditor-general confirmed that this means he is satisfied that the relevant statutory provisions have been complied with.

"However, I wish to give the assurance again that I will not tolerate malpractices within the ambit of the government and should circumstances so require, I shall not hesitate to take the necessary action."

Mr de Klerk said it was a pity that the Democratic Party had found it necessary to deal with the questions under discussion in such a sensational manner.

While he appreciated their concern, he believed sensitive matters really should be dealt with more circum-spectly.

"It is my conviction that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of the dynamic process of renewal which is in progress.

"Unwise handling of allegations about political murders and crimes have the capacity to become an obstacle and cast a shadow over exactly that.

"Therefore I wish to appeal to every honourable member. Let us deal with this matter sensibly and in the best interests of South Africa and all its people.

"I am not asking anybody to cover up anything, let alone condone any crime. The truth about crimes and malpractices has to be established and made public."

Investigations mechanisms were dealing with this as a matter of urgency and the law would take its course.

#### **Backs Defense Officials, Forces**

*MB0103172890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1655 GMT 1 Mar 90*

[Text] Parliament, Mar 1, SAPA—The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, said that he would never defend cabinet ministers guilty of malpractices or crimes, but the opposite was equally true.

Mr. de Klerk said he trusted the ministers he had appointed. They were a team—a good team—and he was not prepared to see how a minister was denigrated and made subject to suspicion in an unfair way.

The same applied to officials.

Both the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan and the head of the SADF [South African Defense Force] General Jannie Geldenhuys had served South Africa with great distinction.

They deserved the country's thanks and more than the witch-hunt which was being conducted through innuendo and speculation.

The same counted for the security forces, Mr de Klerk said, of whom he was proud, and also their achievements.

With their successful counter-revolutionary deeds against conflict and terror over the past few years they had saved the lives of many innocent people and won time for South Africa.

"Therefore we can work full-steam to get the new South Africa on its way, both politically and economically."

Mr. de Klerk said that the security forces were an indispensable element of a safe and stable future.

Not only were the security forces demotivated and cast into uncertainty when they were nailed to the scaffold with generalisations, but they were also done a disservice which they did not deserve.

The alleged misdemeanours of a small section should not be hung, as an albatross, around the necks of the entire SADF.

The government stood by the SADF and police, and thanked them for the outstanding service which they delivered.

Their role in changing circumstances required perspective and balance.

Actions in the past had taken place in a specific climate of tension and conflict.

"We have now entered a new phase where, especially, we have to manage the country's problem with political and economic steps, not with the security forces as the vanguard."

The actions of the security forces always had to be judged against the background and challenges of a specific era.

The security forces were consequently taking on a lower profile, but this did not imply a weak profile.

The security forces still had to be prepared.

If it was ever expected of them to engage on a big scale—and he hoped this would not be necessary—they had to be able to depend on the trust and support of those seeking peace.

**Speaks on Civil Cooperation Bureau**

*MB0103172290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1719 GMT 1 Mar 90*

[Text] Parliament, March 1, SAPA—President F.W. de Klerk had learnt of the existence of the Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB] for the first time in January this year when General Magnus Malan had informed him of it and the allegations being made against it.

Mr. de Klerk told Parliament that Gen. Malan had informed him and "a few other colleagues" of the immediate steps he was taking to investigate the matter.

"I gave instructions that it (the investigation) should go to the core of the matter," Mr de Klerk said.

He and the cabinet were then given further information which led to the steps taken soon afterwards. He had appointed an investigation by the attorney general of the Orange Free State, Mr. Tim McNally, and a report on the findings was expected shortly.

Mr de Klerk said everybody wanted to know whether he had known of the existence and activities of the CCB and wished to enlighten the house on the matter.

Soon after taking office he had made himself familiar with the internal workings of the SADF [South African Defense Force] and its management problems, planning and organisation.

The broad structures of the SADF including the role of the special forces, "the eyes and ears of the SADF," were placed before him.

However smaller sub-sections of the many branches of defence force were not explained in any detail.

"An organisation such as the CCB was never an issue."

Mr. de Klerk said it was his conviction that covert activities had to be handled firmly and with care and he would ensure that that was precisely what happened. His actions so far had borne this out.

"Furthermore I believe that covert action should be limited to the absolute minimum. I will see to that as soon as the inquiry that I have ordered is complete."

It was in the interests of the country that the controversy surrounding alleged hit squads and the CCB be handled calmly and sensibly.

"Some of our best legal people and police officers are involved in the investigation and everything possible would be done to deal with it as soon as possible."

Parliament and the public would be informed from time to time of the progress being made.

**To Cooperate With Namibia on Lubowski**

*MB0103173490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1724 GMT 1 Mar 90*

[Text] Parliament March 1 SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, announced on Thursday that the Harms Commission's brief was being expanded to also investigate the allegation that Mr Anton Lubowski had been a paid agent of the South African Defence Force's military intelligence.

Addressing a special joint session of Parliament, he said this step had become necessary because of the controversy surrounding the allegation and was at the request by the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan.

Mr de Klerk said he had been informed that the Harms Commission would start hearing evidence within days and he appealed to anyone who could make a contribution to the commission's task to come forward without delay.

"The commission must now be given the opportunity to complete its task in the shortest possible time in the interests of the Republic and all its inhabitants."

Mr de Klerk said he wanted to emphasise that the chairman of the commission was empowered to ensure that normal legal processes were not inhibited by his investigation.

The capability to ensure that, where possible, the legal process should meanwhile be allowed to take its course, was part of the commission's brief.

President de Klerk said it remained his viewpoint that matters should be completed as quickly as possible.

Mr de Klerk said he had also taken note of a statement by Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] shadow minister of foreign affairs, appealing to him (Mr de Klerk) to institute an investigation into the circumstances which led to Mr Lubowski's death.

But he had at this stage decided against this.

It would in his opinion be inopportune at this stage to also give the commission this task. Firstly, because crime in Namibia did not resort under the jurisdiction of the South African courts. And, furthermore, from what he believed, it appeared to him that the normal legal processes of an investigation by police in Namibia had reached such an advanced stage that summonses for the arrest of certain people had already been issued and someone would appear in court on April 18, 1990.

If, however, in the course of that trial facts came to the fore which indicated improper involvement by South African authorities, he would consider extending the Harms Commission's brief.



"Meanwhile I instruct that there should be the closest cooperation with the authorities in Namibia to ensure that the law can take its course properly and justice can be done."

Mr de Klerk said a further reason which had caused him to appoint the judicial commission, was information which had been passed on to him in January regarding the now well-known Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB].

Mr de Klerk said that since he had taken office he had indicated that criminality would not be tolerated in the state administration.

He wished to repeat it now in Parliament.

Normal legal processes had been started and definite progress had been made.

He had said in a press statement on December 9 that he had handed a list of victims of politically-inspired assassinations to the minister of justice, which as part of the process would also be investigated in depth.

#### **First Exiles Return to Johannesburg 2 Mar**

*MB020313390 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1302 GMT 2 Mar 90*

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Johannesburg March 2 SAPA—The first of thousands of exiles expected to return to South Africa, Prof Jack Simon and Ray Alexander, arrived in Johannesburg from Lusaka at lunchtime on Friday after a 25-year absence.

Several hundred people gathered inside Jan Smuts Airport, roared with joy and sang Nkosi Sikelela i Afrika as the elderly and frail couple emerged with clenched fists held high.

They had been delayed for 90 minutes in the customs area.

There were emotional scenes as recently unbanned activists and internal anti-apartheid leaders Patrick "Terro" Lekota, Albertina Sisulu, June Mlangeni and Raymond Suttner greeted the couple.

Police maintained a heavy presence with shotguns and dogs both inside and outside the airport buildings, but there were no incidents.

The couple waved fists and blew kisses to the waiting crowd as they emerged from the airport terminal buildings.

Prof Simon, 83, shouted: "Down with white supremacy, up with peoples power".

His 76-year-old wife said: "This is a great and joyous occasion after 25 years of exile... We must see to it the breakthrough in South Africa is widened and our people take over power in a peaceful and orderly manner".

Mrs Sisulu commented that "this is one of our happiest moments" as she welcomed the couple home.

Prof Simon and Ms Alexander fly to Cape Town later on Friday afternoon.

#### **Pik Botha Meets Press After Luanda Talks**

*MB0103194090 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1800 GMT 1 Mar 90*

[From the "Network" program]

[Text] Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha says South Africa is prepared to act as facilitator to end the Angolan civil war, but will only do so if asked to play this role.

He was addressing an international news conference in Luanda after his visit there today. He said South Africa regarded the conflict as an internal issue, which he believed could be resolved by Angolans. Mr. Botha said the countries of southern Africa were realizing the futility of conflict and the value of cooperation.

He has had talks with his Angolan counterpart, Mr. Pedro de Castro van Dunem, and paid a courtesy call on President dos Santos.

President dos Santos congratulated South Africa on its recent reforms and offered Angola's support for President de Klerk's initiatives.

Mr. van Dunem said development and economic integration were linked to stability. He said Angola realized the importance of peace and wanted to end its internal conflict.

#### **ANC Urges Halt to Plans for Quayle Visit**

*MB0103193390 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1924 GMT 1 Mar 90*

[By Pierre Claasen]

[Text] Lusaka, March 1, SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] has called on a United States congressional delegation to stop plans for a possible visit to South Africa by U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle.

In a meeting between senior ANC executives, including Nelson Mandela, a nine-man U.S. delegation visiting Lusaka was on Thursday also asked to use its influence to block any attempt by South Africa to borrow 250 million U.S. dollars from the International Monetary Fund.

The ANC spokesman on foreign affairs, Thabo Mbeki, said there were rumours Vice President Quayle intended visiting South Africa after attending the Namibian independence celebrations.

"If it is true we would consider such a visit ill-timed and premature," he said.

"There has been no visit to South Africa at such senior level for a long time and such a visit would suggest a fundamental change which justifies a visit by the U.S.—in our view not correct.

"It would distract from the pressure that has moved South Africa in the limited way that it has moved," Mr. Mbeki said.

### **Mandela Addresses U.S. Congressmen**

*MB0103200890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1931 GMT 1 Mar 90*

[By Pierre Claasen]

[Text] Lusaka, March 1, SAPA—Continuing and even intensifying sanctions against South Africa would be the best way for the United States to help South African President F.W. de Klerk open a new path in the country's history, Nelson Mandela told a U.S. congressional delegation on Thursday [1 March] and held talks with the ANC [African National Congress] leadership during a break in deliberations by the movement's Executive Committee.

Mr. Mandela, who addressed the delegation at the end of a question and answer session, said the ANC's message to the U.S. was to continue applying sanctions against South Africa.

"You must do so not because we want to continue with conflict and confrontation.

"We believe that maintaining and even intensifying sanctions will be the best way to help President de Klerk to open a new path in the history of the country."

The ANC had called on the De Klerk government to normalise the political situation in the country, and the only way it could do so was to meet the preconditions the ANC had set.

"The ANC insists that before it sits down with the government it must be placed in exactly the same position as that occupied by the National Party [NP] in the country.

"The NP is able to consult its constituency and its membership. We are not in a position to do so because despite the unbanning of the ANC and the release of our leadership, most of our articulate membership is in jail and we cannot consult them while they are in jail.

"We insist therefore that the government release all political prisoners—and our definition of political prisoners differs most radically from that of the government."

The government defined political prisoners as those sentenced for promoting the aims of or being members of previously-banned organisations.

"We disagree totally. We say anybody who has been sentenced for an offence committed in the course of his anti-apartheid activities is a political offender."

This was not only the ANC's definition but one which had been observed since the Anglo-Boer war by Afrikaners, with the present government having released people who had committed sabotage, high treason, murder and arson.

Mr. Mandela praised the United States for having been one of the ANC's most dependable friends in the struggle for basic human rights.

This was evidenced by the U.S. Congress being the only legislative body to have passed legislation enforcing sanctions against South Africa.

"A tremendous achievement," Mr. Mandela said.

"That is why we look on you as our most dependable friends in the struggle for human rights."

Earlier Mr. Thabo Mbeki, in answer to questions from the delegation, said equality of opportunities among all political parties in South Africa was imperative.

He said a broad anti-apartheid front that included homeland leaders, coloured participants in the tricameral Parliament, and sections of the business world was growing continuously.

### **Mandela Notes Similarity Between ANC, PLO**

*MB0103111490 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
1 Mar 90 p 1*

[By John Ryan]

[Text] Mr. Nelson Mandela in Lusaka yesterday that it was "too bad" if the truth about the similarity between the struggle of the ANC [African National Congress] and that of the Palestine Liberation Organisation alienated the Jewish community in South Africa.

He was answering a question at a press conference about that effect he thought the effusive greeting he was given by PLO leader Mr. Yasir Arafat on Tuesday [27 February] would have among South African Jews.

Mr. Mandela said: "We expect everybody who is exploring the possibility of lasting solutions in South Africa to face the truth squarely. If the truth alienates the powerful Jewish community in South Africa, that's too bad.

"I sincerely believe there are many similarities between the struggle and that of the PLO.

"We live under a unique form of colonialism in South Africa, as well as in Israel, and a lot flows from that statement."

Mr. Mandela was speaking after meetings at Stat. House with leaders of the Frontline States, and also the Commonwealth gathered in Lusaka to meet him.

In answer to another question from foreign journalists, he said the ANC was not in a position to make any concessions to President de Klerk to ease the way to final negotiations on South Africa's constitutional future.

"The simple position in this: until the Government complies with the preconditions we have set (in terms of the Harare Declaration in August), the ANC is not in the same position as the National Party in regard to negotiations.

"We cannot be expected to make any concessions to the Government, no matter what difficulties it has, as long as it maintains the state of emergency, and if political prisoners whom we must consult at the moment are still in jail."

Another barrier to possible concessions, he added, was that the Government was reluctant to grant a general amnesty to ANC members in exile.

"It is quite clear that the Government, despite the fact that we believe Mr. de Klerk is a man of integrity, is not prepared to meet us."

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, who is chairman of the Frontline States, said the organisation had agreed at its meeting that sanctions against South Africa should continue.

But he told the press conference that the United Nations General Assembly would review in July the sanctions package it imposed in December.

"Come July," said Dr Kaunda, "if things have happened in South Africa to make us believe we are moving towards abolishing apartheid, and that is irreversible, then of course sanctions will be dropped.

"If not, we will appeal for more sanctions."

President Kaunda amended his plea to the ANC two weeks ago to end its armed struggle.

He said the organisation should continue to train young people outside South Africa, but he thought the military cause inside the country should be suspended.

"Everything must be in place. That is what I am saying."

This morning, the ANC's National Executive Committee meets for a two-day session which will debate tactics pending the proposed preliminary meeting with Mr de Klerk. It is also expected to select a delegation for the meeting.

#### **Government To Allow Anyone To Join ANC Delegation**

*MB0103141690 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
1 Mar 90 p 1*

[Text] Cape Town—The SA [South African] Government will allow anyone to be a member of the African National Congress [ANC] delegation which is due to meet President de Klerk.

Senior government sources made this clear last night, after some doubts were expressed whether ANC members with criminal records would be allowed to be included.

The matter was apparently finalised at yesterday's Cabinet meeting and sources said that no obstacles would be put in the way of anyone joining the ANC delegation.

The ANC National Executive Committee (NEC) decided in Lusaka two weeks ago to send a delegation to Mr. de Klerk to discuss the remaining obstacles to negotiation.

It is still not clear when the meeting will take place or who will represent the ANC.

#### **Judge To Handle Robben Island Strikers' Complaints**

*MB0103203790 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2019 GMT 1 Mar 90*

[Text] Cape Town Mar 1 SAPA—The acting judge president, Mr Justice M.R. de Kock, has been appointed to deal with complaints by hunger striking Robben Island prisoners relating to their circumstances of incarceration and privileges, the minister of justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, said in a statement on Thursday.

Mr. Coetsee said he made the appointment despite the existence of "proven departmental channels" for dealing with complaints.

Mr. Coetsee said he taken note of the hunger strikers' grievances.

Mr. Justice de Kock indicated he would attend to the matter as soon as possible.

Mr. Coetsee pointed out judges were empowered to visit any prison at any time.

The hunger strikers made their grievances known in a document smuggled out of the prison before the stoppage began.

Their grievances include their continued incarceration, the persistent conducting of political trials, and the sentencing to imprisonment and/or deaths of political activists and combatants of the liberation movements.

2 Mar Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0203123090

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

**State, ANC Must Drop 'Bargaining Chips'**—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 2 March states in a page 10 editorial: "Armed struggle as a bargaining chip is already discounted. So is group areas. Everybody knows they cannot continue to be practised if negotiations for a new South Africa are to be successfully concluded." Also "where the ANC [African National Congress] could reduce friction (by dropping 'nationalisation' talk in favour of 'economic reconstruction'), Pretoria could go further than admitting that the Population Registration Act cannot survive negotiations. It could simply suspend its enforcement. These concessions may give away the bargaining chips, but they will bring the major players to the table a lot sooner than by hanging onto them."

BUSINESS DAY

**Cabinet Control of Security Agencies Welcome**—"President de Klerk's decision to call a special joint session of Parliament to announce steps to bring the funding of the nefarious covert operations of the security agencies under Cabinet control was fitting," observes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 2 March. But "the most ominous aspect of all this is that President de Klerk himself was kept in ignorance, until little more than a month ago, of the existence of a military covert operation that appears to have employed police, or ex-police, for whom warrants of arrest have been issued in connection with Lubowski's murder." BUSINESS DAY believes the best means of bringing the security agencies under control is to "cut back on their funds, and make the Cabinet collectively responsible to ensure that taxpayers are not sponsoring murder."

**Call for ANC To Suspend Armed Struggle**—A second editorial on the same page says both Mandela and De Klerk have spoken "in favour of compromise and negotiation. Mandela has said that 'everything is negotiable'. Why then the reluctance to suspend the armed struggle? While violence goes on, the state of emergency will remain." BUSINESS DAY points out Zambian President Kaunda's remark that the ANC "should give President de Klerk 'some little thing'. We hope it does so soon, before circumstance change, doubts take hold and trust evaporates."

SOWETAN

**Homelands Wish To Retain Positions 'Untenable'**—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 2 March in a page 6 editorial says "the bells are beginning to toll for one homeland leader, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, who heads Gazankulu. We are not weeping over his problems. We believe the sooner these so-called heads of state are made aware of the problems they created for the rest of us, the better. We are hoping the problems in Gazankulu and those in Venda will serve as a lesson to other homeland leaders who will desperately wish to hold on to positions that are simply untenable."

NEW NATION

**RSA Responsible for Homeland Violence**—Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 2-8 March says in its page 6 editorial the homelands system "brought in an era of administration that was corrupt and violent to the point of sadism." Now "a situation occurs where while South Africa is indicating a liberalising programme some of the homelands are actually sinking deeper into the rule of tyranny and violence." NEW NATION believes [the Republic of] South Africa [RSA] "must take full responsibility for what is happening in these banustans because these are its proxies whose every act is almost certainly guided by sanction from Pretoria."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

**Growth of Right To Affect Government Strategy**—Steven Friedman writes in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 12 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 2-8 March that "the growth of the right seems to be having two contradictory effects on government strategy." Senior Nationalists "now accept privately that they are going to have to abandon rigid apartheid in schools, suburbs and hospitals—but they fear white reaction. So there will be changes in these areas: but they will be partial and gradual in the hope that whites will adjust." "But they also feel (perhaps inaccurately) that they might never be sure of winning a white majority again. They do not want to fight another white election—so, by 1994, they must have a system in place which whites can live with but which ensures that no party can run the country without some black support." Many whites may still "be tempted to try" to "turn to Verwoerd" and "whether they do or not will depend partly on whether ways of dealing with white interests are built into strategies for change."



**Angola****Van Dunem Meets With South Africa's Pik Botha**

*MB0103201890 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1942 GMT  
1 Mar 90*

[Text] Luanda, 1 Mar (ANGOP)—Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem "Loy" today described the country's situation as "complex" but added "we are close to resolving politically the internal conflict."

Foreign Minister van Dunem noted in Luanda at the start of talks with Roelof "Pik" Botha, his South African counterpart, that Angolan-South African cooperation is of the greatest importance for achieving our goals. Minister van Dunem said this cooperation would play a fundamental role because it involves southern Africa's integrated economic development [words indistinct] there will be no economic development while there is no stability, the Angolan foreign minister noted, adding there will be no economic integration in southern Africa as long as Angola, Mozambique, and South Africa do not enjoy peace and stability.

Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem said the issues of peace and stability must be dealt with in depth, adding "we believe we are on the right path". The Angolan official expressed the hope this meeting would occur in the same spirit of understanding as the previous meetings in which the two countries discussed their concerns.

He also said the Angolan Government is happy with the steps taken to resolve South Africa's problems after the liberation of Nelson Mandela, historic leader of the ANC [African National Congress].

South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha last stopped over in Luanda in 1965 on his way to The Hague, in the Netherlands, to represent the South African Government. He said he agreed with his Angolan counterpart's view that without peace there will be no economic cooperation in the region.

The South African official stressed the need to begin working in every sphere for the good of "our peoples", adding "we must get used to resolving our own problems, instead of waiting for others to do it for us". He noted the need for peace in Angola, Mozambique, and South Africa, notably in Natal Province, where rival tribes continue clashing.

The Angolan delegation, led by Foreign Minister van Dunem, includes Colonel Jose Maria, secretary in the Presidency for defense and security; and Bento Ribeiro, representative of the People's Republic of Angola in Namibia.

The South African team includes Neil van Heerden, director general in the South African Foreign Ministry; Rusty Evans, his assistant director for Africa; and Brigadier Sonnekus, a military representative.

Botha is expected to leave Luanda this afternoon for home.

**Dos Santos Invites Mandela To Visit in Apr**

*MD0103210790 Luanda ANGOP in French 2019 GMT  
1 Mar 90*

[Text] Luanda, 1 Mar (ANGOP)—Nelson Mandela, the historic leader of the ANC [African National Congress] of South Africa, is to visit Angola within the first two weeks of April at the invitation of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

A President's Office source says Nelson Mandela was invited during the Frontline Summit in Lusaka. After Zambia, Nelson Mandela will visit Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, and Sweden, where he is expected to meet ANC President Oliver Tambo, who is in a Swedish hospital after a heart crisis.

**UNITA Spokesman Denies Savimbi Injured in Jamba**

*LD0103111290 Lisbon International Service  
in Portuguese 0700 GMT 1 Mar 90*

[Excerpts] Speaking to Radio Portugal yesterday, a spokesman of the Angolan rebel movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Lisbon categorically denied that its main base in Jamba had been bombed by the government air force and that Jonas Savimbi had been injured. Ricardo Jorge has the details:

[Jorge] This is an intense and desperate campaign of lies by the Propaganda Department of Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party, Norberto Costa, UNITA spokesman in Lisbon, said concerning reports that Jonas Savimbi had been injured in an aerial attack on Jamba on 24 February.

The LUSA news agency, quoting the Angolan Armed Forces [FAPLA] General Staff, says today that Savimbi may have been injured in this aerial attack. The FAPLA General Staff has strong indications leading us to believe this possibility, stressing that film shot by the air force during the attack proves that Jamba was directly hit.

However, UNITA's version is completely different. The UNITA spokesman's denial, when confronted with these reports, was categorical.

[Begin recording] [Norberto Costa] We have an intense and desperate campaign of lies by the MPLA-Labor Party Propaganda Department, which is thus trying to hide the reverses sustained by its troops surrounding Mavinga. The MPLA troops are completely surrounded some 100 km from Mavinga. Their troops are hungry and thirsty. It is absolutely true that Dr. Savimbi arrived in Jamba after leaving Portugal, but immediately left for



the front line. He is at a base near Mavinga which he has not yet left because he is leading the fighting near [word indistinct]. [passage omitted]

[Jorge] Is an aerial attack on Jamba impossible?

[Costa] No, no. We are not saying this. We are not saying that an attack on Jamba is impossible. What we guarantee is that there has not yet been any attack on Jamba. [end recording]

## Mozambique

### Riot Police Beat, Disperse Striking Teachers

MB0103181790 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] Maputo City teachers this afternoon marched to the Education Ministry in response to the Mozambican Council of Ministers' communique announcing 5 March as the beginning of the new academic year.

The teachers met for about 3 hours before the march but failed to reach a consensus on returning to school.

Some teachers said the deadlock can be explained by the fact that most teachers only live off their salaries.

After a brief and peaceful demonstration outside the Education Ministry, the teachers continued their march along Eduardo Mondlane Avenue. At this point, the riot police intervened for the first time since the beginning of the strikes in the country and forced the teachers to disperse.

An undetermined number of people were hit with batons.

Among other things, the teachers have been demanding a minimum salary of 75 contos and a 100-percent salary increase. The government has found some of the demands to be unviable because of the country's difficult economic situation.

Nonetheless, certain demands have been met, notably the 25 to 44 percent salary increases among the lower teaching structures.

## Zimbabwe

### Government Supports PAC Position on Negotiations

MB0203102690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1017 GMT 2 Mar 90

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Harare March 2 SAPA—In a surprise move, the Zimbabwean Government on Friday [2 March] threw its full weight behind the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] position on negotiations, saying talks could only take place once the legislative pillars of apartheid had been torn down.

Opening a consultative conference between the formerly proscribed movement and its internal support base, the Pan-Africanist Movement [PAM], Zimbabwe's minister of state for political affairs, Mr. Eddison Zvobgo, said black people in South Africa had reached a dangerous period in the anti-apartheid struggle.

"De Klerk's so-called concessions are not a benevolent conferrment on the black people in your country that arises from some kind of Christian ethic. All of a sudden, the Broederbond [Afrikaner brotherhood], the Nederduitse Gerformeerde Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] and other Afrikaner bodies are saying release all people, all organisations can now organise freely and talks should take place.

"But they say there can be no domination.

"I say the concessions are a direct result of the victories of the struggling masses in your country. However, the opportunities created by your victories are a field laden with explosives and minefields," said the senior Zimbabwean minister.

Throughout his speech, Mr. Zvobgo referred to South Africa as "Azania", further identifying with the PAC as the name is rejected as an alternative for the country by the African National Congress [ANC].

He said the PAC and Pan-Africanist Movement were faced with painful choices.

"The conference proposed by De Klerk is like the New York stock exchange. You will be trading this value for that value and as the process proceeds, you will realise it is not Lancaster House where a colonial power sat as an arbitrator.

"You will be negotiating with people who own the most hideous army in Africa and one of the most brutal, fascist police systems in the world. At the conference table—as a result of De Klerk's so-called concessions, you would have been disarmed as they would have been left behind when you took up the offer to return to your country."

He went on to liken it to complete castration.

"To retreat at that point becomes as tedious and dangerous as to go on, but you will be forced to go on. At the conference, they (Pretoria) would say there is one purpose of the talks and that is no domination of one group by another.

"But one-man-one-vote is the highest form of democracy, yet they would seek to destroy that," said Mr. Zvobgo.

He added that only when the "Berlin walls" of apartheid tumbled down and internationally irreversible guarantees were extracted from Pretoria should negotiations take place.

In his address, PAC President Zeph Mothopeng agreed with the scenario, adding that "one-person one-vote in a unitary Azania and the redistribution of resources of which land was primary" would get them to the negotiation table.

Mr. Clarence Makwetu of the PAM echoed such sentiments.

The statements by Mr. Zvobgo have surprised many here considering that ANC patriarch, Mr. Nelson Mandela, has been billed to address a rally of the ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front)] party in Harare on Sunday.

The conference, attended by about 60 PAC and PAM adherents, is to go into closed sessions later in the day.

## Benin

### Conference Dissolves National Assembly 1 Mar

AB0103230390 Paris AFP in English 2259 GMT  
1 Mar 90

[Text] Cotonou, March 1 (AFP)—A national conference here decided Thursday to abrogate the basic law that has been in effect since 1977, dissolve the Revolutionary National Assembly, and have the government resign, an official communique broadcast on the radio said Thursday evening.

It said that the measures reflect decisions made on Wednesday by representatives of the Benin people meeting as a national conference, which were officially accepted by President General Mathieu Kerekou.

The communique, read by Information Minister Ousmane Batoko, said the ministers would remain in office until designation of a transition government. The latter will be formed by Nicéphore Soglo, a former world bank official, designated by a very large majority of the national conference to become the new prime minister.

## Guinea

### Conte Decree Changes Ministers' Portfolios

AB0103210890 Conakry Domestic Service in French  
1945 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] The head of state decrees:

Article 1: Lieutenant-Colonel Jean Koliye Lama, formerly minister of social affairs and employment has been appointed minister of national education in charge of higher education and scientific research, replacing Saliou Coumbassa (?who has been appointed to another post).  
Article 2: Saliou Coumbassa, formerly minister of national education has been appointed minister of social affairs and employment.

Article 3: The present decree, which takes effect from the date it was signed, will be published in the Gazette.

Signed, General Lansana Conte

## Ivory Coast

### Opposition Member Wants To Meet Houphouet-Boigny

AB0103193990 Paris AFP in French 1859 GMT  
1 Mar 90

[Text] Abidjan, 1 Mar (AFP)—The leader of the Ivorian opposition, Professor Laurent Gbagbo, secretary general of the Ivorian Popular Front (FPI, an unauthorized political movement), has asked to meet President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and has called for an extensive exchange of views over the difficulties currently facing Ivory Coast.

"The country is larger than a single chapel," he stated today to the AFP. "President Felix Houphouet-Boigny places himself above his own party (the ruling Democratic Party of Ivory Coast, PDCI) in order to examine the country's problems," he added.

"There are other solutions than salary cuts," he went on to say. One must find the political courage to implement these solutions."

The Ivorian Government must find 130 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs to meet its domestic and external commitments and to achieve this, it is planning salary cuts ranging from 15 to 40 percent in the civil service and an increase of 10 percent for the solidarity fund contribution imposed on private sector salaries.

Mr. Gbagbo expressed his serious concern over the rejection of these measures by the people. "The trade unions run the risk of getting out of hand. Look at what is happening with the Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast (MEECI, an organ of the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally), which has been disowned by the students," he stressed.

A leaflet circulating on the campus of the Abidjan University today demanded the dissolution of MEECI, described as "a corrupt movement in the pay of the ruling power."

"The inability of the government to channel this unhappiness represents a danger. Ivory Coast must not fall into anarchy and violence," Prof. Gbagbo concluded.

The Ivorian Popular Front was set up in 1982. Its officials seek "a peaceful transition to democracy" and have been advocating a multiparty system. Several of its militants have been arrested in recent weeks in Ivory Coast for having distributed a newsletter edited by the FPI. This newsletter has since been banned officially by the Ivorian authorities.

### Planned Salary Cuts Rejected

AB0103214490 Paris AFP in French 2102 GMT  
1 Mar 90

[Text] Abidjan, 1 Mar (AFP)—Several Ivorian trade unions yesterday rejected the government's proposal to reduce salaries in order to solve the financial crisis, it was learned today from reliable sources in Abidjan.

At a meeting of officials of various workers trade unions that make up the General Union of Ivory Coast Workers (UGTCI), the spokesmen of several trade unions have, according to the same sources, indicated to the secretary general of the sole trade unions federation their opposition to the government's plan.

The secretary general of the UGTCI, affiliated to the only party, had personally expressed reservations when the planned measures were announced. These measures include reduction by 15 to 40 percent in civil servants

salaries, and an increase from 1 to 11 percent of solidarity fund contributions by private sector employees. As a compensatory measure, the government reportedly agreed to reduce in the rates for electricity and water.

An official statement issued today said the meeting of the national council of the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast, PDCI, scheduled for tomorrow had been postponed. The meeting was to bring together representatives of all socio-professional groupings to discuss the government's proposals.

This postponement was officially explained by the number of representatives of socio-professional groupings who have expressed their desire to meet the president before the meeting. Observers expect that the trade unions officials will be among the groups that want to meet President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. It is expected that he will try to convince them of the need for the measures being proposed by the government.

#### **Vandalism Reported in Bouake**

*AB0203085590 Paris AFP in French 2357 GMT  
1 Mar 90*

[Text] Abidjan, 1 Mar (AFP)—Yesterday, groups of youths smashed many shop windows in Bouake, Ivory Coast's second largest city with half a million inhabitants, situated in the center of the country, eyewitnesses told AFP today. These teenagers, who did not seem to be part of an organized movement, attacked banks and car dealers in the center of the city and at the traditional market. There was considerable damage but no casualties, the same source specified.

The police promptly cordoned off the city and prevented anyone from entering or leaving it. There was calm in Bouake today, according to the witnesses, who did not know, however, whether arrests were made. There was no official comment early this evening on these reports.

Bouake has been seriously affected by the layoffs without severance pay of 600 out of 3,000 workers of the major local enterprise, the Gonfreville Textile Manufacturing Company. The city is currently hosting a carnival and the media, which have been covering the event, have made no mention of yesterday's incidents.

#### **Thousands Demonstrate; Arrests Noted**

*AB0203130090 Paris AFP in French 1137 GMT  
2 Mar 90*

[Text] Abidjan, 2 Mar (AFP)—Law enforcement agents are, today, busily dispersing several thousand demonstrators who have gathered in front of the buildings of the administrative block in the center of Abidjan, AFP correspondents noted.

The police made several arrests and on several occasions, charged the crowd to disperse people using tear gas and fire hoses. "Houphouet, thief; Houphouet, resign; Houphouet, corrupt man," the demonstrators, most of them young people, shouted. This is the first time the head of state has been decried like this by demonstrators.

Several women, including Mrs. Odile Coulibaly, the personal secretary to the permanent undersecretary to the minister of agriculture, were brutally arrested by the police in front of the administrative block, one AFP journalist noticed.

The crowd, which was pushed back by the law enforcement agents, moved toward the Adjame working class district, adjacent to the administrative block district, where fresh crowds gathered and new clashes reported.

Other demonstrations were reported in several areas in the Ivorian administrative capital, especially at Cocody, the residential area, where students of the Lycee Classique tried to draw other secondary school students into their movement.

In the face of perceptible tension in the street, the teachers of several educational institutions, especially at Treichville, another working class district, have asked their students to go home.

#### **Executive Committee To Meet 3 Mar**

*AB0203132590 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
1245 GMT 2 Mar 90*

[Text] A communique just reaching us from the Executive Committee of the Political Bureau reads as follows: The Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast—African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA] invites party section secretaries general to a working session tomorrow Saturday, 3 March, at 1000 at the Plateau party house, on Dr. Jamot Street opposite the Criminal Investigation Department.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

5 March 1990



